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The Washington Bee

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VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1894. NO 22.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Miss Blandena Deitz will be married soon.

The United States jail is overcrowded.

The Acanthus Club is the most popular in the city.

The new pastor at Asbury church is quite a favorite.

Recorder Bruce, who left the city last week, has returned.

There will be some changes in the school board next year.

Editor T. Thomas Fortune was in the city this week on business.

There is no house in the city that sells better goods than H. King's.

Rev. Fisher, of John Wesley Church, is having large revival meetings.

Mr. P. A. Dickson is still at Friedlander Bros., Ninth and E streets NW.

The Mackenzie Bros., manufacture their own hats, and guarantee them all.

Colored thieves have an idea that Detective Lacey should not arrest them.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback gave a card party to Editor Thomas Fortune this week.

Bishop J. M. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city Monday and called on Recorder Bruce.

Carroll's restaurant, 236 3d st. southwest, Washington, D. C., is one of the finest in the city.

Mr. Parris Lyons has opened a billiard saloon at the corner of Twelfth and E streets NW.

Col. P. H. Carson has applied for a place under the District Commissioners. He expects to get it.

Mr. Grove will lecture at the A. M. E. Church, in Anacostia, on Monday night, and on Tuesday night at the Mt. Zion M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C.

The Montana Mining Company is undergoing an investigation. There are doubts about the genuineness of the mine.

Miss Helen Adams, of the High School, is making quite a reputation as a singer. She will soon become a prima donna if she continues.

Mr. E. L. Thorton, with Congressman Murray, have applied to the National Republican Campaign Committee for funds to run a Republican paper.

There was a disagreement among the members of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church last Sunday morning. The trouble was about Mrs. Louise Hawkins, nee Early.

Mr. Melville C. Curry was married to Miss Nellie Washington January 31st, at the bride's house, 715 O st. n. w. It was quite a grand affair. Many valuable presents were received.

Prof. F. L. Cardoza, of the High School, will be removed. The bad condition of the High School demands his removal. It is not known who will be appointed to succeed him.

Dr. George W. Bryant, one of the most eloquent negroes in the country, has established headquarters in this city. Dr. Bryant is the secretary of the Civil Rights Association.

Smythe, the white Minister to Hayti, wrote a letter to the President of the black republic telling him how he must run Hayti. Smythe was under the impression that he was on a Virginia plantation.

MADAME TAYLOR, OPERATIC TEACHER, makes a specialty of placing the voice correctly for opera and churches. Will form a class for the colored at reduced rates by commencing at once. Voices tried from 2 to 5 o'clock on Mondays.

Four nights pleasure Grand Mid-winter Festival of the Capitol City Band, at Bethel Hall, M st. bet. 16th and 17th, commencing Monday evening, February 5th, and ending Thursday evening, February 8th, 1894. Admission 10 cents. In speaking of the band's entertainment in Philadelphia, Pa., the Philadelphia Tribune says:

"The concert and musical reception given by the Capitol City Band, of Washington, D C., was an overwhelming success. The selections rendered by both band and orchestra were of the highest order. The reputation this band has, of being the finest colored band in the United States, is well merited. Mr. Fizie S. Hoffman is the leader of the band, and he occupies that position with dignity."

THEY SAY.

Keep promises when you make them.

Boys will be boys no matter what they do.

There ought to be no parade April 16th.

Watch your friends is what you must do.

Your enemies you know.

Rev. Geo. W. Lee is one of the most profound speakers in this country.

C. H. J. Taylor looms up for Recorder of Deeds.

Taylor is doing good work in the South.

The negroes in that section should support him.

Editor Fortune makes occasional trips to the Capital.

What is he after, is the question.

Manager Cooper, of the American, will hold his own.

He has gotten rid of the sneaks.

C. H. J. Taylor has got the politicians guessing.

He is here to-day and another place to-morrow.

He knows a good thing when he sees it.

The Montana gold mine is in Grove's eyes.

Pay your money and take your choice.

Live in hope for a better day.

Smyth, the Haytian Minister, is in it.

Up to his neck in mud.

He will find the Haytian negroes different from those on the Virginia plantation.

The BEE is the organ of the people.

If you want to be a BEE you must be industrious.

Let us be united on all questions.

The Senate is in a muddle and the House is in the mud.

Editor Ross will apply for the Sando Mingo mission.

Astwood will be provided for.

Douglass' speeches are on the street for sale.

SPORTING NOTES.

[BY YOUR UNCLE ROY.]

Peter Jackson is in Baltimore this week. Col. Carson, of our city, was in that city Wednesday night, and he says that Peter is playing to tremendous houses.

Current events have shown the Duval Athletic Club that they were building upon the sand in their oft-expressed guarantee to have the Mitchell-Corbett fight come off in Jacksonville, Fla., in spite of the Governor's pronounciamento to the contrary. The Governor's steadfast and immutable opposition to the fight has been the thorn in the side of the club throughout, and whether the club adopted a conciliatory or independent stand he has pursued the even tenor of his opposition with the final and very natural result that if Corbett and the other fellow fight in Florida they will have to take to the woods and then with the chance of the authorities interrupting the proceedings at an inopportune moment.

Judge Cole's decision overruling the motion of the defense to quash the indictment against certain persons engaged in the business of book-making within a mile of the city limits fell like a pall upon the spirits of a remnant of the talent, who still lingered among us with the hope of a favorable decision. To the intensely moral the "Sport of Kings" is a nauseating and malodorous pastime, and should have no place or opportunity in our city; but it is extremely doubtful if public sentiment would uphold such extreme views. Judge Cole's decision may be an absolutely equitable interpretation of the law bearing on the case, but it is hardly in accord with the prevailing sentiment in the public mind.

REV. WILLIAM GIBBONS, JR, pastor of Mt Carmel Baptist Church is to-day the youngest and no doubt one of the best known ministers in any of the Washington pulpits. He is the son of the late Rev. William Gibbons, sr., formerly pastor of Zion Wesley in South Washington. Zion Wesley is not the church to-day as it was when Rev. Gibbons, sr.; was pastor. This distinguished divine was looked upon as a Moses among his people, and was beloved by all who knew him. His son is a chip from the old block, who has risen above the common level, and stands to day among the people as his father did in former years. The name of Gibbons has been a household word among the Baptists of this city. He was called to the pastorate of Mt. Carmel Church in March '91, at a time when such a man as he was needed. Several ministers older and more experienced than he had filled the pulpit, and made every effort to save the church, which was about to be sold, and it was not until this young Napoleon of the pulpit took charge did the people realize what progress they were making to save their church. From March '91 to December 31, '93, Rev. Gibbons has raised $7,204. This demonstrates the financial ability of this young divine, who is now in his thirtieth year, having been born in 1864. There is no minister more advanced in years and with larger experience that can show such a financial record as this. He has been the salvation of Mt. Carmel Church, whose congregation has increased from 100 to 500 or 600. What would such a man do with an older church and a larger congregation? There is a great demand for him among some of the oldest members in Zion Wesley; but whether he would accept a call to that or any other church is very doubtful. A man who can take nothing and make it grow to thousands of solid dollars is an acquisition as well as an important factor in any church or community. The personal appearance of Dr. Gibbons strikes one with admiration. He is about 6 feet in height, broad-shoulderd and robust and full chest. He is refined and highly educated, having graduated from the Western Theological Seminary, in Pennsylvania. He was sent there through the instrumentality of Mr. Joseph Waltoman. Rev. Gibbons was the only colored student at this seminary, and on Sunday evening he will preach a sermon to his congregation prepatory to his returning to the seminary to receive a degree. Mt. Carmel Church is now owned by the congregation, and to Rev. Gibbons the church is indebted. He is like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion.

Graeme, photographer, 920 7th st. nw., is turning out mighty fine work cheap for the money. Call and see him.

A grand concert will be given next Monday evening at Mt. Carmel Church. This concert is given by the charitable club of the church.

We are making Mantelo Cabinets for $2 per dozen, also elegant Cabinets for $3. Our work is first class. J. D. Merritt, 925 Pa. ave. nw.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT
- - YOUR - -
BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.
Now is the time, if you Hav'nt.
Blakets 98c. Up.
Comforts 50c. Up.

Talk About Cloaks
You would'nt ever dream about the bargains we are offering.
Heavy Cloth Long Coats $2.49,
Heavy Cloth Reefers $2.
And Rare Bargains at Higher Prices.

COUPON.
This coupon entitles the holder to 5 per cent. discount on Blankets and 10 per cent. on Cloaks and Wraps. Cut it out bring it with you to
FOLLINS,
914, 7th bet. I & K Sts.,. w.

The "ECONOMY" Shoe House.
706 SEVENTH ST. N. W., FOUR DOORS ABOVE G.
Will sell all goods at a great sacrifice, commencing SATURDAY, Jan. 13th, for one week only, to make room for our Spring stock. We have no old stock to offer you, nor have we any bankrupt or shoddy goods, but clean, fresh goods, bought and selected by expert shoe buyers. "All goods warranted."
Note the following prices below:
Infants' shoes that were 35c, now 23c; Child's Dong. Patent Tip spring heel button worked buttonholes, 5 to 8, that were 67c, now 48c; Child's Dong. patent tip spring heel button (worked buttonholes) 8½ to 11, that were 85c, now 67c; Misses' Dong. (worked buttonholes), patent tip spring heel button, 11 to 2, that were 85c, now 74c; Misses Dong. spring heel button, 12 to 2, that were $1, now 76c. Ladies Dong. patent tip button that were $1 25, now 98c; Ladies' Dong. patent tip Blucher lace that were $1 75, now $1 25; Youths' shoes from 11 to 2, all solid leather, that were $1 25, now 99; Boys' shoes with nickel brads in the bottom of soles, smooth and comfortable, the wear unsurpassed by any shoe on the market, reduced for this week only to $1 25.
Men's hand-sewed stick downs for tender feet that were $1 50, for $1. Men's working shoes, all solid leather, for 98c. Men's hand process calf shoes, all styles and sizes, that were $2 50, now $1,98. Ladies Goat Slippers, 10 c,
We will give to every one that cuts this coupon out and present to us from January 20th to February 1st, a pair of our $1 boys and misses' shoes for 75c. This is a chance not often seen, so you had better come early or your size may be sold.

COUPON.
This coupon entitles the holder to 25 per cent off on our $1 misses and boys shoes.

THE GREEATEST
Consignment Sale Clothing
EVER KNOWN
ENTIRE STOCK
OF A BALTIMORE FIRM
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
—PRICES—
LESS THAN HALF
The Biggest Bargains of Your Life.
DONT' MISS IT!
MEN'S
Overcoats,
In Heavy Black Beavers and Meltons, a $7.50. Actual value $15.
Children Reefers, $2,75. Finest quality $4.50. Worsted $7.50
H. Friedlander & Bro.
Cor. Ninth and E St. N. W.

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F. Germuiller.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
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E. F. DROOP,
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We will continue to sell our sixty cents candy for 35 cents during the winter months. Fresh daily. Try it and be convinced.
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HENRY E BAKER,
Secretary.

THE BEE.

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Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

A MISTAKE.

A certain gentleman of this city recently remarked to a representative of the Colored American that the colored public schools were not fit for his children to attend. He is the same party who attempted to palm off his young hopefuls as white by sending them to a white school in the northwest. What is his criticism of the present excellent system of education in our public schools?—Colored American.

Our esteemed contemporary is in error in its reference to this "certain gentleman." No man has a higher appreciation for the colored people and the colored schools than this "certain gentleman." Before he sent his children to the white schools he consulted several lady teachers, friends of his, and they all agreed that he was right, as the distance to the colored school was farther than that of the white school, and following his constitutional prerogative he sent his children to the white school.

This "certain gentleman" has never, at any time, attempted to "palm off as white." He nor his wife would be guilty of such an act. To the contrary, he has always been allied to colored enterprises and has done all in his power to induce others to patronize their own institutions. He is not a man to deny his race nor any public institution managed by the colored people.

This "certain gentleman" has been abused by certain school marms, who, if rumors about them are true, are not fit to enter the door of respectable families, much less teach their children. The taxpayers and heads of families should not be content until such characters are weeded out of the public schools; and notwithstanding they have the gall to dictate the affairs of a leading church in this city.

The BEE is confident that the article in the American was published under a misapprehension. There is no doubt but that Editor Cooper will make the amend honorable.

HON. JOHN H. GEAR.

The election of Hon. John H. Gear, of Iowa, to the United States Senate by his Republican colleagues of the Iowa Legislature a few days ago was not a surprise to us, as we had all along predicted his election. Ex Gov. Gear needs no introduction to the people of this country, as his long public services as Goveruor of his State and Congressman and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Harrison's administration have made his name a household word from ocean to ocean. His record as a legislator is so well known that more than a notice is necessary. He is one of the greatest debators in the House of Representatives, commanding at all times the attention of the House whenever he speaks. As an authority on the culture of sugar and all matters pertaining thereto he has no equal. Governor Gear is the author of the free sugar clause in the McKinley bill. His fine knowledge of manufactures and what is needed for the best interest of the poor man is seen all through that famous bill of the last Republican administration. Gov. Gear is easy to approach, and has a pleasant word for those who are fortunate enough to meet him. He is a man of the people, and you can find him always ready to defend their interest. We say to our Republican friends throughout the country that it is well to keep an eye on the genial Senator elect. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans for President of the United States in 1860 he had not made the public record that Governor Gear has made, yet he was nominated and elected. The toiling masses need a man like Gov Gear. He is in touch with the plain people. They find their man in the person of the newly-elected Senator from the State of Iowa.

JUDGE KIMBALL ON SUSPICOUS CHARACTERS.

There were several suspicious characters before Judge Kimball this week, and he did not fail to give them a severe lecture, and placed them under sufficient bond to keep them out of future trouble.

There are several commendable traits about Judge Kimball, one particularly, in giving a person time when he is fined to pay his fine. Many a poor devil who is honest and willing to do better would be in the workhouse today if it were not for Judge Kimball's Christian leniency.

IS IT A FRAUD?

THE MONTANA AND ILLINOIS MINING COMPANY—IS THERE A PATENT ISSUED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT?

Some time ago Charles P. Grove, manager of the Montana and Illinois Mining Company, an alleged millionaire, called at this office with a letter of introduction purporting to be from a prominent citizen from Chicago commending him as a man of means, and who is worth millions of dollars. From the papers he presented to the BEE an article was published commending him to the citizens of this city. The Denver (Col.) Statesman, one of the most reliable papers in the West, has this to say:

A MINING FAKE.

"When Charles Porter Grove first burst brilliantly above the speculative horizon and got himself widely advertised as a Montana millionaire and mine owner, the Statesman promptly stuck a pin in the fleshy part of his pretensions, and we have been pushing it a little deeper each week, knowing full well that it would be felt in time. We are in a mining country, and we know the marks of fraud in mining speculations, and for the protection of honest and legitimate enterprises in the West, as well as the saving of hard-earned money to inexperienced and unsuspecting speculators, we have always felt it a duty to do as much to expose mining frauds and imposters as we do to advance and encourage speculation in fair and honorable mining deals. As will be seen by an article on our first page, Charles Porter Grove turns out to be only the owner of two undeveloped prospect holes in a little Montana camp, with nothing more in sight than can be found in a thousand other holes in every mining community in the West, and these he has "stocked" with an unreasonable, mythical capital to the amount of seven million dollars. This was enough to show fraud, and when the speculative Grove appeared in Chicago and, with the assistance of more intelligent but less experienced allies, began painting the glories of his schemes and selling stock to believers at five dollars per share, while he bought up with advertisements the newspapers inclined to jump upon him, the fraud was quite plain to any one with knowledge of mining matters. The richest mines in the West are not "stocked" with such fabulous capital as that covering Grove's prospect holes. There is no such thing as selling new mining stock in legitimate deals at five dollars per share. Most new mining companies place the par value of their stock at one dollar per share a few at five dollars per share, and put it on the market for sale at the rate of discount which the condition of the company and the real value of their undeveloped properties will warrant. One dollar stock starts out at from three cents to thirty cents per share, and five dollar stock would not be expected to bring over fifty cents until something valuable was uncovered in the mines. Grove appears to be such a man as might be picked up in most any mining camp if the ordinary prospector could be induced to turn fraud. The Chicago Conservator should be commended for its endeavor to make Grove prove himself, while the Boston Courant should be severely criticised for attempting to defend an unknown, ignorant scamp against the opinions of those better prepared to gauge such characters, and also at the expense of a Western enterprise whose legitimacy or the merit of whose home backing and business claims cannot be questioned. The people should be encouraged to speculate in fair and honorable mining ventures, for there is certain riches finally in the steady, honest endeavor, but such frauds as the one now before the public gaze should find no protection when the light is turned on."

WANTED: At this office, a boy to make himself generally useful. Call at once.

$1.25 to Baltimore

via B. & O. Saturday, February 3rd. Tickets good on all trains, and valid for return until the following Monday. On same day tickets will be sold from Baltimore to Washington at the same rate.

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OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

The colored high school is the worse conducted institution under its present head in this city. If Trustee Bruce does not make a change soon the colored people will have no neeed of a high school

W. H. JONES DEAD.

Mr. Wm. H. Jones, formerly of South Carolina, died at his residence, 1249 Wyle street northeast, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Jones has been a resident of this city for a number of years. He leaves a wife and two children.

GARRETT ACQUITTED.

The grand jury ignored the charge of rape against Alva C. Garrett. The BEE still maintains that Judge Miller did his duty when he sent the case to the grand jury, and although the charge was ignored the Pension Office will dismiss him. A man under the pretext of the Christian religion who takes advantage of an innocent girl ought to be dismissed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WINS.

A large stock of Vasity Overcoats now going at $12.75. Our $5 and $6 pants at $4.25. Also a few of our $7 and $8 pants are marked down to 4.25. Also best quality full breast suits, silk lining, cut long, 17.00 and 21.25, without silk lining, 17.00, at Wanamaker & Brown, 1003 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. Calvin Chase, attorney and counsellor at law, has moved in his new down town office, 402 5th and D streets, n. w., near the Courts, where he can be seen from 8 to 4, after which time he can be seen at his up town office, 1109 I street, n. w. All kinds of law business attended to with care.

JUST THE PLACE.

Dr. G. C. Schueman, successor to L. O. Meek, drugs and medicines, 1700 Vermont av., is just the place to go if you want fresh drugs. The people in that section of the city should not fail to call at this store.

MACKENZIE BROS.,

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Deposits received from 10 cts upward. Interest allowed on $5.00 and above. . . . . Treasurers of churches, associations, and other organizations can deposit funds with this Bank and receive interest. The money is subject to check without notice. . . . . We shall be glad to have you open an account

BANK OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M

For a Good Many Years

A great many lawyers and real estate men have believed that the LAW REPORTER BLANKS were the best made in this District. Everybody believes it now. "Quick and sure."

M. W. MOORE, Mgr.,
Printing Office, 518 5th st. n.w.
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THE CULUMBIA DESK CALENDAR,

Which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia Bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but its attractiveness has been heightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a serie of bright pen-drawings through i pages. It also contains, as usual, man appropriate and interesting contribu tions from people both bright and wiset

BASEBALL HOUSE

WM. J DONOVAN,

Fine Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

1528 *SEVENTH ST.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.

Perhaps We Ought to Treat Them With More Civility and Respect.

Sir Arthur Helps insisted on "courtesy" to animals. We are to be civil spoken to them, and not to bully where we might persuade. Count Tolstoi never uses the whip; he simply talks to his horse. Mr. Bright long since followed on the same side as Sir Arthur Helps. He thought that kindness to animals should be taught at school. This is awkward, says a writer in the London Daily News, for he loved to hook some of them by the gills, for sport. It is needless to say that every form of sport is barred by Mr. Salt and his school. There is, of course, no lack of champions on the other side. Some writers argue that because animals have "no souls" we are entitled to do what we like with their bodies. Mr. Wood—the naturalist—altogether declined to accept the premises. What do we know about their souls? he asked; and it is clear enough that he hoped his faithful dog would bear him company in the next world. The brutes, he said, have reason, language, memory, a sense of moral responsibility, unselfishness and love, and there are no higher qualities in the spiritual baggage of man. If they have no hope of a future life, argued Primatt, one of their earliest champions, there is all the more reason for acknowledging their right to a good time in this one. Bentham pleaded logically in their favor, but rather gave them away in defending roast beef on the ground that their pains in providing it were not equal to our pleasures in the use.

The "vermin" argument is said to be worthless. "Vermin" is a mere phrase. The animal feels or it does not feel, and if it feels it has its rights. The Hindoos apparently have no difficulty about that, and in Theosophical houses, we believe, beetles have been known to range freely about the drawing-room. The rule is absolute: nothing must be killed. But then how does the Hindoo walk abroad, or even breathe? He must put hundreds of things to death in each operation. Probably every morning stroll of innocence through the meadows imports a whole hecatomb of slain. Small birds are pretty plain sailing. We are all agreed that the murder for millinery goes too far. One dealer in London is said to have received, as a single consignment, 32,000 humming birds, 80,000 aquatic birds and 80,000 pairs of wings.

A thousand songsters slaughtered in one day;
Oh, Angelina, meditate upon it,
And henceforth, never, never wear, I pray,
A redbreast in thy bonnet.

But Edwin was inconsistent. He had no sooner ended his appeal than he "said grace and carved the chicken." There it is. The best of us of this sort have always a chicken to carve, and in the long run our prohibitions are only such as touch other people's pleasures.

Snakes in the Home Circle.

One would hardly expect to find reptiles domesticated, but they are found in that position at Para, not far from the mouth of the Amazon, says the Pall Mall Budget. The stores and warehouses of that city are overrun with vermin of all sorts, and more especially rats. To keep down this plague young boas or jibolas are placed in the cellars, and subsist comfortably on the plentiful supply of food thus afforded. The Brazilians say that they keep down to reasonable limits the rats, which would otherwise play havoc with any goods they could get at. The fact that boas feed only at somewhat long intervals accounts for the fact that there always seem to be just rats enough for their subsistence, while they perform their catlike duties most satisfactorily. But, as we have said, they also act as very efficient watchdogs.

The skin of the boa is an article of commerce both in the Brazils and Eastern Asia. In the latter its chief use is to form the heads of banjos and other native musical instruments, it being extremely tough and hard. In Brazil it is also used at times to make riding boots, and forms an excellent substitute for "upper" leather, that of the anaconda being the best. As to vitality, a specimen in my possession, which had attacked a visitor, lived eighteen months with an open hole in its skull about an inch deep, caused by a bar used to beat it off the men it had seized. The land boa may be said to have but one enemy apart from man, and that, curiously, one of the most insignificant of insects, the ant. A certain species, peculiar to northern Brazil, make annual pilgrimages from their jungle retreats to some other point, often distant many miles, and destroy every living creature that stays in their track, except man and domestic animals or cattle. The monkey or the jaguar knows enough to flee before the invading host, but the snake does not appear to realize his danger until attacked by millions of his tiny but persistent foes. Twistings and writhings are alike in vain to shake them off, and the passing traveller may often see, as I have seen myself, the bleached skeleton of a huge snake which has thus been literally devoured alive. The ants are, of course, considerably larger than the British varieties, but seem puny enemies to successfully demolish a reptile monarch of the jungle.

He Wanted to Play.

There are few people who care to risk an encounter with a lunatic. Most of us would consider "discretion the better part of valor" in such a case, and make good use of our feet.

Recently one of the inmates of the asylum at Flatbush, Long Island, made his escape. A gentleman, walking through the grounds, came across him, and his suspicion being aroused by the man's manner, quickened his pace and turned in another direction to avoid him.

Much to his alarm the lunatic started after on the run.

The gentleman was elderly and stout, but fear lent him wings, and he flew over the ground at a pace which would have done credit to a professional sprinter.

He ran for two miles, his pursuer close at his heels, and then his wind gave out and he could get no further. Trembling with fright and panting for breath, he leaned up against a fence and gave himself up for lost.

The lunatic dashed up and stretching out a long, bony hand at him, cried, "Tag!"—The Household.

World's Fair extortionaires now know how it is themselves. They have been made to accept $215,216 for claims of $638,707.—Chicago Post.

AS TO "BEHEMOTH."

An Inexhaustible Supply of Ivory From the Biblical Monster.

The mammoth, or behemoth, is not yet universally regarded as extinct. According to Siberian and Chinese belief the race is merely banished underground, its "blind life" being instantly terminated by a glimpse of the sun's or even the moon's rays. The inference might almost be called a logical one from the state of the unearthed remains.

In several cases the great beast has emerged from his millennial retirement as completely arrayed as if death had only just overtaken him, his hide densely clothed with fulvous wool and that again covered by long black hair; his mane falling over his shaggy shoulders, his antediluvian eyes actually staring from their sockets! Contemporary dogs and wolves find mammoth flesh appetizing in spite of its semi-fossil character; mammoth bones have been proved to contain a remunerative amount of gelatine, and in Kamschatka to this day mammoth fat is largely used for fuel.

The first mammoth tusk seen in western Europe was brought to London in 1611 by one James Logan, who had purchased it from the Samoyedes; and Father Avril, a Jesuit, who crossed Siberia in 1685, wrote that "the Russians have discovered a sort of ivory whiter and smoother than that which comes from India."

The substance was prized, too, as a styptic, and was said to be derived from a powerful amphibious creature, "as big and as dangerous as a crocodile," living chiefly at the mouth of the Lena.

Fossil ivory towards the close of the eighteenth century became an object of general commerce, and incredible quantities were exported from its Arctic repository. Middendorf, about fifty years ago, estimated the annual sale at 110,000 pounds weight, and upward of 1,600 tusks are known to have reached London in 1872.

Yet the supply remains unexhausted, and may, indeed, be called inexhaustible. It is the demand, which has of late fallen off or failed. In Russia or China, it is true, almost exclusive use is made of the excavated material, but its brittleness and tendency to discoloration practically exclude it from Western markets.—Edinburgh Review.

The Locomotive Whistle.

When locomotives were first built, and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England, the country roads were for the most part crossed at grade, and the engine-driver had no way of giving warning of his approach except by blowing a tin horn. This horn, as may be imagined, was far from being a sufficient warning. One day in the year 1833 a farmer of Thornton was crossing the railway tracks on one of the country roads with a great load of eggs and butter. Just as he came out upon the track a train approached. The engineman blew his tin horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozen of eggs and fifty pounds of butter were smashed into an indistinguishable, unpleasant mass, and mingled with the kindling wood to which the wagon was reduced. The railway company had to pay the farmer the value of his fifty pounds of butter, his 960 eggs, his horse and his wagon.

It was regarded as a very serious matter; and straightway a director of the company, Ashlen Bagster by name, went to Atton Grange, where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent something that would give a warning more likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work and the next day had a contrivance which, when attached to the engine boiler, and the steam turned on, gave out a shrill discordant sound. The railway directors, greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances attached to all the locomotives, and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive whistle has never been silent.—Cardiff Mail.

Where Fish Get Their Shells.

There is not much lime in the sea—probably not more than there was in Falstaff's "sack"—but there is enough. And the use it is put to is one of the curiosities of natural history.

Every inhabitant of the ocean which has a shell derives the material of which that hard covering is composed from the water. Besides, the lime secreted or rather separated from its food, as birds do it for making a covering for their eggs, mollusks take up the largest amount directly out of the water they breathe.

Every time an oyster draws water through its gills, some of its lime, which is held in solution, is taken possession of by appropriate vessels, and goes directly to the living membrane, which deposits it, and thus the shell grows.

It is assured that a single drop of sea water contains only about the ten thousand six hundredth part of a grain of lime. But the incessant respiration of the dweller, in one or two years, makes a house weighing in some cases many pounds.

When the animal dies most of the shells gravitate and aggregate at the bottom, where, becoming broken and impacted into solid masses, mixed in fine, earthy deposits under immense hydrostatic pressure and chemical forces, they become marble.

All marble quarries are supposed to have thus originated in the abysses of primitive seas, and were afterwards elevated to where they are found by upheaval.

Defies La Grippe.

The editor of the Valdosta Telescope is suffering with the grip, but he expects to recover. He says: "When la grippe jumped down on mankind four or five years ago it was the most royal malady in existence. For a time a fellow might have thought that its ravages were confined to kings, czars, emperors and the like, until it crossed the ocean, tackled the President, introduced itself to a few Congressmen and Senators, and then whetted up an acquaintance with the millionaires and public generally. It continued its march and broadened its scope until it swept the whole range of vocations, and this year it has begun missionary work among the Georgia editors until you can hear them sneezing from Red Clay to Tifton. Influenza, la grippe, you have saved the toughest bird for the last, and odds are on the editor now and hereafter."

Pride is a hard master.

RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1893

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey Avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited express trains 11:30 a. m., 8:15, p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited 3:30, p. m. express 1:50 night

For Pittsburg and Cleveland express daily 11:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way Stations †3:30 p. m

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis and New Orleans 11:10 p. m. daily; Seeing Cars through.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily

For Baltimore weeks days x3:35, 5:00, 6:35, x7.15 (8.00, 45-minutes), x8.05, 8.30, x9.30, (10 00 45-minutes), a. m. x11..00, x12.05, 12.15, x2.15, (3 00 45-minutes), 3 25, x4.28, 4.31, x5.00, x5.30, 5.35, x6.20, 6 30, x8.00, 81.5, x9 00, x9.50, x11.30, and 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.35, (8.00, 45-minutes), x8.05, 8.30, x9.30, a. m., x12.00 x12.05, 1.00, x2.15, (3.00, 45-minutes) 3.25, 4.31, x5.00, 6.30, x8.00, x9.00, x9.50, 10:00, x11.30, 11.35, p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.15 and 8.30 a. m., 12.15 and 4.28 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.31 p. m.

For Frederick, †11.30, a. m., 2.15 †4.30 †5.30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †11.30 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Foyd and way points, *7.05 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, †6.00 †8.00, *10.00 a. m., †12.45, †3.35, †4.33 5.35, 7.05 @ 40, †11.30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, 10.00 a. m, 2:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only †4.30 †5.30 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, daily 3.35, 8 00, (10.00, a. m. ex. Sun Dining Car) (12.00 Dining Car), 3.00, (5.00 Dining Car), 8.00 (11.30 p. m.; Sleeping Car, open at 10.00 o'clock.)

Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, 10 00 a. m. and 12.00 noon Sundays, 12 00 noon

†Except Sunday, *Daily. ‖Sunday only. x Express trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Pennsylvania avenue, and at depot.

R. B. CAMBELL, Gen. Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agent

C. C. DODSON,

Dyeing, Scouring, Altering and Repairing.

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Suits Cleand for $1.00, Suits Cleaned, and Dyed for $1.50.

Coats 50c, Pants 25c, Vests 25c

Goods Called for and Delivered.
Orders by mail Promptly Attended to
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Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army services are included If you wish your claim speedily and success is prosecuted add to

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5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY Easily Made.

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THE BEE

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All letters, etc., should be addressed

BEE PUBLISHING, CO.

Washington D. C

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

1109 I ST., N. W., WASH., D C.

WHERE THE BEE CAN BE HAD

Prof. J. W. Fowler, s, 3183 d street, s. e.

J. H. Beller, Druggist, corner 18th and treet, northwest.

Philadelphia House, 348 Penn. Ave., n. w.

W. W. Jackson, 228 4½ street, n. w

Moses avenue, 205 4½ street, n. w.

J. P. Stewart, 352 Pennsylvania Ave. S. W.

NEW YORK CITY.

D. A. Green, 429, 6th Ave,

SATURDAY, FEB, 3d, 1894.

Locals.

Read the advertisements in the BEE and when you want first class goods for January don't fail to patronize them.

The Capital Savings Bank and the Industrial Building Association are two of the most reliable institutions in the city.

Wm. King, 938 N st. nw., keeps a fine Oyster Depot. H s Hampton oysters are the finest in the market. Give him a call.

When Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown secured the services of Mr. L. Alger as their Washington manager they had an eye to the success of their business here.

The Marble Saloon, Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, is one of the finest resorts in the city. The genial proprietor, Mr. Newmyer, is a successful business man.

The report of the marriage of one of our best known citizens, Mr. Francis Upshaw, to Miss Mahar was received too late for publication. Full particulars will appear next week.

Castle & Blessing, photographers, 722 7th st. nw., continues to do a rushing business in their place, because his cheap rates will not last long. He will give you just one more week.

The special sale of Men's Furnishings at Mr. Wm. S. Teel's Merchant Tailor, 935 Pa. ave. nw., will just last one more week. They are closing this special sale for their spring stock taking.

The Monumental Hotel Saloon, cor Pa. ave. and 1st sts. nw., has r cently remodeled its saloon, which makes it one of the handsomest of its kind in the city. Mr. Jno. Hayes, the proprietor, has an eye to business.

IF you want first-class goods at a low price don't fail to call on the advertisers in this paper and tell them you saw their advertisement in THE BEE and they will be sure to give you first-class goods for little money.

The Capital City Band will give a midwinter musical festival at Bethel Hall, M street. Thursday evening, 18th instant. Mr. J. W. Dabney, the veteran manager of entertainments, is the chairman. The entertainment will hold four nights, and the admission is only 10 cents.

Saturday Excursion to Baltimore.

The B. & O. will sell round trip tickets to Baltimore for all trains, including the Royal Blue Flyers, Saturday, February 3d, at $1.25. Good three days.

Low Rates to Baltimore via B. & O.

Saturday, February 3d, the B. & O. will sell round trip tickets to Baltimore, good on all trains and valid for return until the following Monday at $1.25.

ROBERT H KEY.

Fine Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Etc,

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THREE DOLLAR

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Boots and Shoes,

457 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

Four Doors West of Four and one-half street.

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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, House Furnishings, &c.

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SPECIAL OFFERING ON STOVES.

Large New Heating Stoves $2 50.

Cheapest cash house in the city.

Call and see me.

1015 and 1017 New York Avenue, n. w.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

The New York baseball club is trying to get Murphy, the famous Yale shortstop.

Charlie Bennett, the baseball catcher, who lost both legs at Sante Fe, N. M., is out of danger.

Democratic State Chairman Cutcheon, of Minnesota, after criticizing the President's policy resigned his position.

Bread riots have again broken out in Berlin, and the looting men and women were roughly dispersed by the police.

There are rumors from Brazil that the contending factions will submit the whole question of difference to arbitration.

Capt. Harris, of the British steamship Gleadowe, says his mast was struck by a meteor off the Newfoundland banks.

Governor Mitchell declares positively he will prevent the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight, and has the Florida militia under orders.

The Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature talk of impeaching Governor Werts for his action in the Senate deadlock.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is said to be enlisting soldiers in Canada. Ex-Minister Stevens and Mr. Thurston discredit the story.

President Vasquez, of Honduras, was completely routed by the revolutionists and their Nicaraguan allies, and Bonillo's triumph is assured.

Jennie Gosline, though slight and alone, overpowered a six-foot burglar in the house of Charles W. Hunt, at West Brighton, S. I., where she was a guest.

The Window-Glass-workers' Association, the richest labor union in the world, agreed to loan the Chambers Glass Company $50,000 to keep it from closing.

Many New York sporting men are going to Jacksonville, Fla., to witness the Mitchell-Corbett bout, in spite of the danger from Governor Mitchell's militia.

Mrs. H. A. Horning, a prominent woman in social and church circles in Corning, N. Y., was arrested for shoplifting at Jammes's store on Broadway, New York.

George W. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist and editor, was seized with an attack of vertigo in his office and his friends are anxious about his health. He is better.

Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Conservative member of Parliament, says that commoners would not be benefitted until bimetalism was adopted by all the countries.

Train No. 3 on the Kansas City, St. Jo and Council Bluffs Railroad was held up near St. Joseph, Mo., by five masked men and the express car robbed of possibly $50,000.

A handsome memorial to Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, who was a sister of Horatio Seymour, is to be erected in Calvary Church, Utica, by Mrs. W. S. Oakman, of New York, Mrs. Conkling's daughter.

Federal Supervisor John I. Davenport has re-occupied the rooms from which he was recently ejected in the New York Post-Office building, under an order of Judge Wallace, of the United States Court.

Will Howard, a Missouri murderer on his way to be hanged, pardoned the detective whom he had determined to kill, and when he reached the jail he gave up the dirk with which he proposed doing the deed.

Mrs. Leland Stanford says that $3,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds belonging to her husband's estate have not been delivered to her, and she may have to sue C. P. Huntington for them. The estate is estimated at some $17,000,000.

The Hatch Committee of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company have applied to the United States Circuit Court to get at the company's books. They charge mismanagement and the wrongful giving away of several million dollars in cash and securities.

S. B. Adsit, of Redfield, N. Y., started three bears January 12 as he was travelling the woods for timber. A day or two ago he took his Winchester and followed them until he overtook them, and a lively engagement ensued. Adsit came off victorious, killing the three.

The latest dispatches report a battle near Rio Janeiro. The Government troops were repelled by the insurgents on Conclicao Island, in Rio harbor, with a loss of 120 killed. Admiral Goncalves has gone to Pernambuco to take command of the Government squadron and take it to Rio.

Charles W. Gardner, ex-agent of the Parkhurst Society in New York, has been again arrested on a charge of being "drunk and disorderly." Gardner claims he was drugged at the instigation of the police, but could not say where or by whom it was done. He was put under $300 bonds for good behavior.

Miss Adah Otsen died at her home near Carlow, in Webster County, Ky., last week from a continuous sleep of five years. The young lady was twenty-three years old at her death. At eighteen she, from some unknown cause, entered a state of trance or stupor from which it was ever afterwards impossible to awaken her, life being sustained by liquid food, which was forced down her throat. So quiet and peaceful was her death that it was unnoticed by those near her.

Advices received by the steamer China give details of the appalling accident at Ning-Po, China, recently, resulting in the death of between 200 and 300 women and children. The annual theatrical performance in honor of the gods was being given in a temple, and about 400 people were present, smoking, eating and drinking tea. A boy threw a lighted cigarette into a heap of straw at the foot of a stairway leading to the upper story, where the women and children were. The straw caught fire and the stairway burned quickly. There was a rush to escape, and many were trampled to death, while others were killed by jumping from the windows. Those who were unable to escape were burned alive.

Mgr. Satolli will not remain permanently in the United States, Bishop Spaulding says, after having seen the Pope.

The new cruiser Montgomery made a speed of 19.25 knots per hour, beating the Detroit and Marblehead, of the same class.

California has had the worst snow storm in twenty years. Snow fell to four feet in depth in the northern part of the State.

J. B. Tyrell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, found deer in countless herds in the great "Barren Grounds" of the Canadian Northwest.

Miss Helen Shafer, President of Wellesley College, died at Wellesley, Mass., on the 20th inst. She was one of the great educators of the country.

The Czar's second son is said to be dying of consumption in the Caucasses, where he was sent for his health some months ago. He is only twenty-two.

Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, is gathering his forces with the object of marching on Buluwayo and driving out the British who have occupied his former capital.

Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs announces that the rebel leader, Admiral Mello, has been deposed from command because of his inability to land troops from the south.

President Cleveland vetoed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, on the ground that the proposed piers would interrupt navigation. An effort may be made to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Kendle, of Bridgeboro, N. J., were both taken ill with the grip last Thursday. Mr. Kendle was eighty years old and his wife a few years younger. They died within two hours of each other.

Auditor Barrington, of the Exposition Company, issued his monthly statement of receipts and disbursements up to January 12, 1894, on Monday. It shows that holders of World's Fair stock will realize only ten cents on the dollar.

Lawyer Goff, attorney of the New York Bar Association, has dropped the cases brought against the Tammany election inspectors in New York. Assistant District Attorney Wellman states that no legal evidence was found in twenty-six cases examined.

Judge Brenton, of Chicago, has continued until January 31 the hearing on the motion for a new trial for Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison. The continuance was at the instance of Prendergast's attorney, who claims he has not had time to prepare the argument.

According to statistics prepared by Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, New York, the total number of immigrants landed at that port during 1893 was 352,885. Of these 1,853 were returned as being paupers, and 1,105 contract laborers were sent back.

Dr. Talmage surprised his congregation Sunday night by the announcement that with the coming twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which he took charge of the church he would resign from his position as pastor. He stated that his plans for the future were not developed, but that he should continue to preach.

The latest reports from Honolulu represent everything as quiet. Representatives of the deposed Queen deny that she has an idea of suing the United States for damages. There is said to be trouble among members of the provisional Government. The current of affairs is settling strongly towards forming a republic.

Miss Lillian Russell, the comic opera queen, was married Sunday morning to Mr. John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini. The ceremony was performed by Judge Moller, in Hoboken, N. J. A decision of Judge Barrett that the fair Lillian could not wed in New York without committing bigamy caused the selection of New Jersey for the ceremony.

An action for the partition of real estate left by the late Samuel J. Tilden, valued at $1,000,000, has been commenced. The natural result of the suit will be the placing of Greystone and Gramercy Park homes of Tilden on the market. The Gramercy Park property includes four lots on Twentieth street and two on Nineteenth street, New York. A suit is pending for a formal accounting of the executors of the Tilden estate. The property controlled by the Tilden trust, out of which the library for New York city will be ultimately formed, is about $2,000,000.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Latest Quotations From the Leading Trade Centres.

NEW YORK.—Markets have continued dull, in spite of the general advance in stock. We quote:

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66¼c at 67⅛c; No 1. Northern, 71⅜c; rye, No. 2, 54c at 57c; corn. No. 2, 43¼c at 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c at 36c; ungraded mixed, 34c at 35½c; barley, No.2, 65c at 66c. Buckwheat, 80c.

HOPS—State; 19c at 22c.

COTTON—8c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, pure leaf, 8.15c a 8.20c; Tallow, 5⅜c; Butter, State and Pennsylvania, dairy, 18c a 22c; creamery, 23c; Cheese, full cream, 11¾c; good to fair, 11c a 11¼c; skims, 4c a 9½c; Eggs, fresh State, 14c a 15c, western 24c a 25c; Pork, family, $15.75 a $16.00; dressed hogs, 6¾c a 7⅛c; dressed beef, 6c a 8½c.

HAY—80c a 90c per 100 lbs.

FEED—Bran, 80c a 85c; middlings, 85c a 70c rye, 80c.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, common to extra, $3.25 a $4.00; cows, and bulls, $2.00 a $3.75; calves $6.-25 a $8.00; sheep, $3.25 a $5.00; lambs, $3.50 a $5.00; hogs, $5.80 a $6.50.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 9c; chickens, 9 a 10c; spring ducks, 75c a $1.00 per pr; turkeys, 12c a 13c; geese, 10c.

DRESSED POULTRY—State, fresh fowls, 11c; chickens, 11c a 13c per lb; ducks, 12c a 14c; turkeys, 14c a 16c; geese, 13c a 14c.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 12c; medium coarse unwashed, 14c a 15c; fine washed, 15c; medium and coarse washed, 18c a 20c; choice fine scoured, 34c a 37c.

A $300,000 paper mill will be built at Watervleit, Mich.

The Littlefield Stove Works, of Albany, N. Y., have started up, employing 125 men.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, has announced his candidacy for United States Senator.

Opening day for the California Midwinter Fair has been definitely fixed for January 27.

It is now proposed to build a ship canal connecting Paris with the ocean, and making it a seaport.

A vigilance committee has been organized in St. Louis because of the recent lynchings in St. Louis County.

P. A. DICKSON

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H. Friedlander &Bros,

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Clothers, Hatters and Furnishers.

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Old gold and silver bought.

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TELEPHONE 1727. Aug. 12th

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COOKIN G LECTURES

BY

Miss HELEN LOUISE JOHNSON

Every afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MARINE BAND CO CERTS.

Admission to all . . 25c ents

Subscribe for the BEE

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Latest Quotations From the Leading Trade Centres.

NEW YORK.—Markets have continued dull, accompanied with decline in some articles, we quote:

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66¼c at 67⅛c; No 1. Northern, 71¾c; rye, No. 2, 50c at 57c; corn. No. 2, 45¼c at 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c at 36c; ungraded mixed, 34c at 35½c; barley, No.2, 63c at 64c. Buckwheat, 85c.

HOPS—State; 15c at 23c.

COTTON—8c.

PROVISIONS.—Lard, pure leaf, 9c a 9¾c; Tallow, 5¼c a 5⅝c; Butter, State and Pennsylvania, dairy, 19c a 26c; creamery, 27c; Cheese, full cream, 11⅜c; good to fair, 11c a 11¼c; skims, 4c a 9½c; Eggs, fresh State, 24c a 26c, western 24c a 25c; Pork, new mess, $15.50 a $16.50; dressed hogs, 7½c a 7¾c; dressed beef, 6c a 8½c.

HAY—75c a 90c per 100 lbs.

FEED—Bran, 80c a 85c; middlings, 85c a rye, 75c a 90c.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, common to extra, $3.70 a $5.00; cows, and bulls, $2.00 a $3.75; calves $5. a $8.50; sheep, $4.25 a $4.75; lambs, $3.50 a $5.-00; hogs, $5.50 a $6.00.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 9c; chickens, 9 a 10c; spring ducks, 75c a $1.00 per pr; turkeys, 12c a 13c; geese, 12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—State, fresh fowls, 11c; chickens, 11c a 13c per lb; ducks, 12c a 14c; turkeys, 14c a 16c; geese, 13c a 14c.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 12c; medium coarse unwashed, 14c a 15c; fine washed, 15c; medium and coarse washed, 18c a 20c; choice fine scoured, 34c a 37c.

The great six-day billiard match in New York last week was won by Jacob Schaefer, the "Wizard," over Ives and Slosson. Schaefer's work was phenomenal throughout. He beat all balk-line records and performances, making the highest average and the highest run. In Saturday evening's game he made an average of 100 points, his highest run being 566. He received $3,500, Ives $1,200 and Slosson $800.

Nicaragua and the Canal.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 20.—The news of the reorganization of the canal company greatly pleases the merchants here. They say that the completion of the canal is the only salvation, pecuniarily, for the country. An American syndicate has offered the Government $1,000,000 for a railway, steamboat and land concession.

A Pocket Night-Lamp.

To instantly obtain a light sufficient to read the time by a watch or clock by night, without danger of setting things on fire, is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea, pour upon this some pure olive oil, heated to the boiling point; the bottle is to be filled about one-third full, then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter, then re-cork. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter.

In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last a whole winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by watchmen in Paris in all the magazines where explosives or inflammable materials are stored.

The port of Dieppe, France, has been opened to American pork.

A late attack of influenza has left the Princess of Wales entirely deaf.

Prof. Charles Louis Michelet, a well-known German philosopher and author, is dead.

Berlin Anarchists, constantly dogged by the police, are likely to come to America.

Count Herbert Bismarck has assumed leadership of the Conservatives in the Reichstag.

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BUCKLAND BROS., JEWELERS.

CARING FOR OIL STOVES.

Simple Rules to Prevent the Unpleasant Effects of Smoking.

Whenever I detect any odor in my stove I always find a cause for it, either in the oil which has flowed over the edge of the burner and is heated, but not burning freely like the oil in the wick, or in the half-burned, oily crust on the edge of the burner, or in a tiny speck of soot from a previous smoking. As soon as the cause is removed the odor disappears.

To clean the burners, turn the wick quite low, then wet a bit of soft cloth in hot, soapy water, wring quite dry and rub it well with kitchen mineral soap. With a dull-pointed knife or a wooden skewer rub the cloth into the inside of the burner down about one-fourth of an inch, and scour off all the browned deposit. As in all other forms of scouring, a generous use of elbow grease is essential here.

All that will not scour off can be scraped off with a knife. Scour the outside of the burner and wipe off any oil, soot or charred wick that may be on the netting of the frame underneath. Then wipe with a dry cloth.

Turn up the wick and rub off any bits of charred wick or sand that may adhere to it. Wipe out the soot from the chimney. Brushing is not sufficient; it needs hard rubbing with a cloth. Use a stick or skewer to enable you to reach every spot. The wicks should be fitted so they will turn easily in the burner. Cut them even with the edge of the burner, and clip the corners a trifle lower.

Turn the wick up and down several times until you are sure it is even, then light it, and see that the flame is at a uniform height when turned as high as possible. Should there be any points that smoke, turn it out and trim again until it is even. When once the wick is even it will seldom need cutting. Merely rubbing off the charred part and clipping any loose threads is sufficient.

When ready to use the stove turn the wick up gradually and begin with a low flame; watch it carefully and increase the height after a little, but do not turn it to its full height at first, for as soon as the water boils in the kettle the flame seems to be drawn up, and it will surely smoke then if it did not before. After ten minutes it may be left with safety, but be careful that no strong draught reaches it, and never turn the wick so low that the combustion is imperfect. When not in use turn the wicks down till the flame goes out, and wipe off the oil from the burners.

If this oil be allowed to accumulate it hardens and burns on to the burner, and is difficult to remove, and the more the stove is used the worse it smells; but after this crust is once thoroughly removed it is comparatively easy to keep the burner clean by simply rubbing it with a damp cloth and sand soap every time before lighting it.

By taking special pains that the stove shall not smoke a great amount of trouble may be avoided; for just as surely as it smokes long enough to deposit any soot on the stove just so surely will you have the odor of smoke until that soot has been removed. Merely lowering the wick does not remove the odor, and it is much easier to prevent its formation than to extinguish the flame and delay your other work while you clean off the soot.—The Household.

Distinguished People.

"Social Leader"—"Hello, 'Prominent Citizen.' Where've you been?"

"Been taking a rest while 'Leading Business Man' was being interviewed."

"Seen anything of 'Well-known Operator' lately?"

"Yes, saw him chatting with 'One Fully Acquainted with the Facts in the Case.'"

"How about 'A Heavy Stockholder?'"

"Last I saw of him he was arm in arm with 'A High Official.'"

"I saw a 'Leading Politician' and 'One Eminent in Reform Movements' just stepping into a restaurant looking for an 'Inside Party,' but want to ask you if you met 'It Can Be Authoritatively Stated,' or 'On the Highest Authority' in your ramblings?'

"Certainly I did, and about half a square behind him I saw 'Refused to Allow the Use of His Name.'"

"Didn't you encounter 'A Leader of the Opposition,' 'An Ecclesiastical Authority,' 'One Who Speaks on Behalf of His Fellow-Officers,' 'Official Mouthpiece,' 'Political Seer,' 'Eminent Financier,' 'An Old Employe,' 'Leading Director' and all that crowd?'

"Say, Mr. 'Society Leader,' you're getting ahead of me. I guess hereafter I'll tell newspaper reporters to quote me as plain John Smith."—Philadelphia Call.

The Arab at Home.

Dr. J. P. Peters was the manager of the expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania in 1888 to explore the ruins of Babylon. "During the two years I was there," said he, "I lived with many of the wild tribes around the marshes of Arabistan. The conditions in which I found them were most deplorable. They were a most depraved race, robbing, cheating, lying and fighting being the daily outline of their existence. The principal diet of these people is half-cooked barley bread, and with a large percentage of the tribes this forms the sole diet. When I offered twelve cents a day for diggers and guards I had half the population applying to me for work, and was forced to reduce the day's wages to ten cents. When one of these men has a headache his friends burn him with red-hot irons, and many times I have seen wounds carefully filled with iron rust. Their government, or rather lack of government, is a practical exhibition of Anarchy."

For the Lawyers

In the incident related below a boy twelve years old conquered a smart and shrewd lawyer fighting for a bad cause.

Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely, said:

"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try and tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.

VALUE OF USEFULNESS.

The Workaday World Demands Industry and Persistence of All.

This is a day of industry and work. Young men who enter the great arena of life are wholly unable to battle with its hardships, vicissitudes and struggles unless they know something. After a boy leaves school and enters the field in search of work, equipped only with a smattering knowledge of "reading, writing and arithmetic," he finds that his dream of swaying the world with the majesty of his brain is dispelled by the fact that there is no market for his talents. He is compelled to walk the streets of a large city day after day, while the fangs of the wolf snap and grit in his face, or wander through the lanes and green fields in search of menial labor. The boy who grows weary with his lot and shifts from one field of labor to another, until he eventually acquires the name of "Jack-at-all-trades," dies a complete failure, unwept, unhonored and a pauper. It is the boy who, upon leaving school, has sufficient sense to know that he is wholly incompetent to face a world of labor, where men have spent years in learning their trades, applies himself to the task of acquiring knowledge that will be useful and command a price in the market. In other words, when boys start in life, without money, without friends and without experience, there is no avocation that needs their inexperienced labor, and they are in the same position as a merchant who has $100,000 worth of diamonds, and has for a market the wilds of Africa. The merchant will starve and die in his efforts to sell his diamonds, while a savage in the same place will pluck fruit and kill animals, and live sumptuously. A boy may enter life with a bright intellect, cultivated and enriched by a thorough education, but he must first apply himself in such a manner that he can use his information and intellect in some line of labor that is in demand, before he can successfully compete with the practical men who are living in an age of labor. Thus, the success of a boy depends, to a great extent, upon the persistency with which he applies himself, and his aptness in acquiring knowledge that is worth money. There was never a time in the history of the world when inborn genius demanded money. It is the cultivated talent that rules the world, and in order to cultivate genius time and labor must be expended. The brightest boy on earth will not be a mechanic in two days, and he must have the nergy and manhood to select his business and stick to it until his industry, sobriety and efficiency command for him a remunerative salary.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Strange Faculty of Reptiles.

Reptiles and batrachians usually possess what may be termed the water-location sense.

My attention was first called to this by my brother, who, while engaged in a natural history expedition in southeastern Texas, had what at the time we both considered a unique experience with a large sea tortoise.

This tortoise had been surprised some distance from the water, among the sand dunes that line the Gulf shore, and on being overtaken had its head chopped off preparatory to serving as a very toothsome addition to our diet. Much to the surprise of the party the beheaded animal continued on its way towards the water.

Several times it was turned around, entirely or part way, but every time it was able to right its position perfectly, and again make directly for the water.

At the time this was narrated to me I was of the opinion that there must have been something in the contour of the land that enabled the tortoise to regain the correct direction in each case.

Since then I have had numerous proof that this ability belongs to a number of species of these animals in the West Indies and that the loss of eyes and nasal organs of the entire head and neck in fact, apparently works no inconvenience to them in this particular. This is a family characteristic which, so far as I have been able to find, is not alluded to in any work concerning them.

The same singular ability may be observed in certain species of water-frequenting snakes. The common water snake, often erroneously called the "water moccasin," almost invariably finds its way to the water, if not too far away, when its head is cut off.—St. Louis Republic.

Rag Carpet.

Making rag carpet is by no means a romantic occupation, but it is, just the same, a very useful one, and, carried to a successful issue, provides the house with articles that are in some respects quite as good if not better, than a reasonable amount of money could purchase, says the New York Ledger. They are better, because one is not afraid to use them, and economical, because they consume the bits and scraps that would otherwise cumber the closets and tuck-away corners, and the carpet may be as pretty and tasteful as the patience and ingenuity of the maker may please.

Sometimes it is worth while to dye rags for rugs and carpets, but this is not always necessary. White and light colors, contrary to well-accepted theories, are much more desirable than dark. They show soil less, and lint not at all, are more easily kept clean and may be washed with perfect impunity.

To make practical and simple rugs, cut up cloth into half-inch wide strips, taking pains to make them as even as possible. Sew them end to end strongly, and with care make them smooth and even as may be. Put all colors separate, making a ball of each sort. When this is done begin by crocheting with a large hook either a long strip or a circle, according to the shape of the rug desired.

It is well to work back and forth rather than round and round, as in the latter case the rug is more likely to curl up at the edges. Crochet one color after another, to make stripes, and finish off with a border of something bright, red being the best.

If carefully handled, strong and durable floor-coverings may be made in this way. Silk can be cut or torn into strips and wrought into curtains or draperies of various sorts, or very pretty and delicate foot-cushion coverings can be made in this way, or rugs to spread over the couch or to cover the feet when one sleeps.

THE DOCTOR EXPLAINED.

He Didn't Know Himself Why the Drugs Cured and Couldn't Tell.

It began in this way: Col. ——, late of the Indian army, a valued patient and good friend, with no other vice than a mania for inquiring into the why and wherefore of things, consulted me about certain symptoms of gout that were causing him some anxiety, and I, having run him through the gamut of questions without which no consultation is supposed to be complete, prescribed for him. The seventh morning after—a morning destined to be fatal to my future peace of mind—he turned up again, cured, buoyant, grateful, but, alas! curious.

"You know, old man,'" he commenced, "that from a child I have been cursed with a brutal analytical mania, and I have come to ask you (in a purely friendly spirit) a few questions about this wonderful prescription of yours that has so completely cured me."

He slowly drew the thing from his pocket. "I should not take this liberty," he continued, "were I not aware of the fact that medicine is of all sciences the least mysterious and the most above-board."

I was beginning to feel a little uncomfortable, when, having carefully read the paper, he launched out—"I notice there are here seven distinct drugs. Now, will you kindly start by telling me if in combination they act with their seven different potentialities unimpaired, or, by mixing them, are you aiming at some new salt that holds in solution the unaltered capacity of each?"

By this time I had broken out into a cold perspiration, and, rising from my chair, I asked him if he would excuse me while I went to the dining-room for some matches. Returning, I sat down with the emphasis of a man who means it, and with some deliberation said, "I think so." He frowned his dissatisfaction, and so, by way of parenthesis, I added, "I need scarcely remind you, a man of science, that where perfect chemical compounds, in contradistinction to mechanical mixtures, depend for their amalgamation entirely upon exosmosis, the atomical efficacy of each alkaloid must remain always in the inverse ratio of its specific gravity."

He followed me without an effort, and smiling his thanks, continued: "Quite so, quite so; but now tell which of these seven drugs cured me. Do you mind going for one moment into details? I'll take first this one" (he read it with cruel slowth): "'Potas, iodi.' Now to what class of drug, if any, does this belong. Never mind me, old fellow; speak out." I did, cautiously but courageously.

"It's an alterative."

"A—I beg your pardon?'

"An alterative."

"Which means?"

"Something that alters."

"Alters what?"

"Well, look here, Colonel—I will descend to the level of the lay mind—it alters your diathesis"——

"My ——!"

"Your diathesis; which means simply the long reverberating mountain-echo of inherent tendencies, the whispered curse of progenitors that has curdled your urates and rendered your phosphates luminous—you follow me?"

He nodded pleasantly, and said: "Thanks, awfully, for making it so clear to me; but let us go on. I want now to come to the next drug, opium—what is opium?"

"It is God's gift to man; it is the tear of the poppy that has first blushed and then wept for us; it is"——

"No, no, please don't. To what order of drug does it belong?"

"It's a sedative."

"But I thought it increased sensation. De Quincey tells us so."

"Quite so; but—excuse me, I want some more matches."

When I returned he had helped himself to refreshments, got his wind, and reloaded. "Now, then, I want particularly to know what are the intrinsic properties of opium. Of course, a specialist like yourself would not prescribe so powerful a drug without knowing, but to an amateur like myself it is a little confusing.

My head was beginning to swim, and, as a last resource, I suggested postponing the discussion for some future day, as I was anxious to talk to him about Home Rule (anything was better than this). But no, there was no shunting him off the line of his fad; and so, carefully closing the door, and binding him down to perfect secrecy, I laid my whole soul bare before him.

"Colonel," I said, "in the good old days when the witches danced around their caldron to the tune of weird song, medicine was above the pitiful level of a mere art. But now, we modern medicine men, irrevocably harnessed to science, find that we have been dragging up through the ages a cartload of vegetables (as for Covent-Garden) to hawk about the streets and prate of; but the public are finding them stale and the alkaloid of faith evaporated. A blatant agnosticism such as your own, which (pardon my saying so) is to me as blasphemus as an incubator, has ruined men's chances of either living in ease or dying in comfort. And—sh!—I am not at all sure that a little knowledge has not made quacks of us all. What! You can't stay to lunch? You must come again soon, won't you?" — Pall Mall Budget.

Noses Revised and Amended.

If Cleopatra were alive to-day the length of her nose would have little to do in determining her career. Noses, as other traits in the present advanced state of surgery, are merely determinate features. It is only a question of time when one shall read on the outer wall, "Noses altered while you wait." If a pug nose does not harmonize with the other features or a pensive disposition, it is easily changed by removing a wedge-shaped piece between the nostrils. This is done without pain by spraying the nose with cocaine. If a Roman nose gives one the air of being too dominant, the hump is removed by making an incision, cutting the flesh away, and a steel burr, run by an electric motor, easily grinds down the hump. The skin, then trimmed to fit, sewed and properly bound, soon heals. Cocaine again renders the operation a mere detail. In the same manner large mouths are transformed into dainty shapes by removing the surplus at the corners and sewing them up. The surgeon who is the authority for these statements says that the time will come when skin-grafting will be so easily managed that another countenance may be ordered, like a new bonnet.—New York Evening Sun.

SHREWD MRS. LAMONT.

How Baby Ruth's Photograph Was Taken.

Mrs. Lamont plotted and successfully carried out a clever scheme whereby she kept a promise she made, and at the same time went clear of an annoyance to the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Soon after Baby Ruth was born a photographer got Mrs. Lamont to promise him that she would let him take a picture of the child. The Clevelands decided that while they wanted pictures of the child for themselves and their friends, they did not wish her picture to be scattered broadcast and used as an advertisement for baby food, sterilized milk and the like.

The other day the photographer asked Mrs. Lamont to redeem her promise. "Why, you have photographed the baby," said she, "only you didn't know it."

It seems that Mrs. Lamont, true to her promise, sent Baby Ruth to the gallery, but did not let the photographer know that he was looking at the President's daughter from under the black cloth.

"Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are pleased with the pictures," added Mrs. Lamont.

And now the photographer is wondering which of the multitude of infants is Baby Ruth. So far he has been unable to fix the identity, and her negative, and it is not likely that he ever will fix it. Mrs. Lamont took good care of that.—Philadelphia Press.

Passed Her Life as a Man.

Australia is fertile in sensations, says the Westminster Gazette. The latest—a case of disguised sex—is that of Private Jorgensen, late of the Victorian Rifles. Though passing for twenty years under the name of Jack Jorgensen, her real name was Johanna Marguerita Jorgensen. Her career has been of a most extraordinary character. When a pretty girl of sixteen, according to her sister's account, she received a sad disfigurement by a kick on the nose and one of her eyes by a horse. Jorgensen herself accounted for her deformity by declaring that she received her injuries in the Schleswig-Holstein war, in which she had fought on the side of Germany. She showed a medal which she had received for service in the field, and claimed to have received special commendation in connection with the wound she sustained.

Whichever story be correct, it is clear she commenced her extraordinary career of masquerading as a man nearly a quarter of a century ago, and, under most unlikely circumstances, preserved the secret of her sex throughout that period. Some twenty years ago she appeared in the Runnymede district of Victoria dressed as a bushman, and selected a block of land which she commenced to farm. She, however, did not attend very assiduously to her country duties, but employed men to clear and fence her selection while she wandered about the colonies delivering lectures and canvassing for an insurance company. The latter found it difficult to get rid of her until a threat of medical examination induced her to retire.

One of her strangest escapades was to join the mounted rifles, where her extraordinary appearance induced the commanding officer to mistake her for a Chinaman. She made a good soldier, rode well, and exhibited a knowledge of military service which was in keeping with her story. She was 5 feet 7 inches in height, thick set and strongly built, with a stubby moustache. She frequently rode through the streets of Melbourne, and on one occasion was selected to form part of the Governor's escort, but the officer in command ordered her to stand out on account of her extraordinary appearance.

The better to sustain her character she often made love to girls, and once obtained the consent of a girl's father to marry her. She did not, however, go quite as far as another Victorian celebrity of the same kind named De Lacy Evans, who worked as a miner in the deep claims at Bendigo for years without her sex being discovered, and who was actually married three times in succession to as many women. Jorgensen was taken ill with rheumatism recently, but refused to allow a doctor to examine her, though he prescribed for her. On her death a post mortem was made, and the secret of her sex was discovered. The affair has created an extraordinary sensation in the colonies.

Leprosy in the United States.

Dr. Wyman, surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service, has said that there are indications that leprosy is spreading in the United States. He has noted the existence of a number of cases in various cities and country districts, and also the unwillingness of the local authorities to properly deal with such cases, often because the lepers, if their existence were generally known, would become a terror and a burden to the community. He has recommended that a national leper hospital be established, to which lepers could be sent from all parts of the Union, and where they would be properly cared for, and thereby the safety of the whole people would be guarded.

Dr. Wyman said, in a recent report, that the facts in his possession concerning the dread disease compelled him to the opinion that decisive steps should immediately be taken to prevent, not alone its introduction from the countries to the south, but its spread from cases now here, and he did not think it the part of wisdom to await for any larger development of the disease to demonstrate the necessity for its suppression. Perhaps a prospect of being entirely rid of their lepers by their removal to a national hospital might interest the people of Louisiana in Dr. Wyman's scheme. At any rate, in view of the experience of other and neighboring countries, it would seem that the segregation of sufferers from leprosy should be made a matter of grave and reasonable public concern.—New York Sun.

The Number Thirteen.

Those who believe that thirteen is an unlucky number should fight shy of the American twenty-five-cent piece.

It has thirteen stars, thirteen letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, thirteen marginal feathers on each wing, thirteen tail feathers, thirteen parallel lines in the shield, thirteen horizontal bars, thirteen arrow-heads and thirteen letters in the "quarter dollar." But most of us are mighty glad to get them, thirteen or no thirteen. And then it must be remembered that the great American nation started with thirteen States.

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